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General Summary of News.

The appointment of the Duke of Kent to succeed his royal brother in the chief command of the British army, has not, as our readers are aware, taken effect, as was rumoured and expected in England. On the contrary, His Royal Highness appears to have been, in a strange manner, to say the least of it, forbidden to return to England from the continent, tho' the motive for his wishing to revisit his native country, was that his expected heir might be born in England, a wish in itself so natural and so laudable, that one would have thought it would have been encouraged rather than repressed by the higher authorities. We give the passage conveying this information, from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th of February, under the head of the Duke of Kent, as it stands.

"It is well known that the circumstances of this excellent Prince have for some years been much embarrassed, from debts that were contracted at a very early period of his life, and that, in order to liquidate them, he has expatiated himself, and resigned nearly the whole of his income to some highly respectable friends, who have undertaken the management of his affairs, and by whom he is allowed a few thousands a year to enable him to live in retirement abroad. By this conduct, so honorable to his character, a great proportion of his debts have been liquidated, and the whole, within a year or two, are likely to be settled. They originally amounted to 70, or 80,000*l.* and have been reduced to less than one-third of the above sums. By his marriage with the Duchess, who is an eminent pattern of every conjugal virtue, and with whom he lives at Amorbach, in Germany, on terms of the greatest domestic happiness, a small addition was made to the limited income within which he had been restricted, and without which, indeed, he could not have met the various expences to which his change of state, and increase of establishment, necessarily subjected him.

The Duchess is in the family way, and expects to be confined in May. It has been generally expected, and as generally wished, that the accouchement would take place in England, that the child might thereby become an Englishman by being born in England, but the public will learn with regret, that this idea, which was the nearest and dearest wish of the hearts of the Duke and Duchess, has been adandoned, by an intimation received from a high quarter that such a step was wholly unnecessary, and that great offence would be given if carried into execution. The consequence is, that the patriotic wish of the Duke is given up, and neither his Royal Highness nor his amiable consort will revisit England for a very considerable period. The Duchess's brother, Prince Leopold, has been on a visit to them, but his return to England may now be shortly expected."

The supposed enormous wealth of the illustrious Hero of Waterloo, has also been a subject of discussion, rather in the fashionable circles than with the Public generally. We accordingly find an article devoted to the Duke of Wellington, in the Morning Post of the 2nd of January, under their head of

"FASHIONABLE WORLD," in which they thus express their sentiments on the subject.

"Very erroneous ideas are entertained respecting the wealth acquired by our illustrious Hero. It is well known to all leading military men, that the Duke's allowance amounted only to 6,000*l.* per annum. His expenses, except when in Paris, greatly exceeded his income; and at Cambray, where he kept open house to all who chose to join in the sports of the field, they were enormously great. It is true that 500,000*l.* (the award of Parliament) appears a great sum; but when we consider that 263,000*l.* of that sum goes to Lord Rivers; there is then to be built a magnificent place, which will swallow up the greater part of the residue. As to the services of plate, the one from Portugal takes the lead, and even that—what is its intrinsic value? It abounds with ornament, and the sculpture is very beautiful; but as to solid worth, it is inconsiderable. As to the story of the pictures, it is a fable. Exaggeration has extended their value to between one and two hundred thousand pounds. His Grace has few pictures of great celebrity; and not one of those which he rescued from the fangs of Joseph Bonaparte at the battle of Vittoria; the Usurper had stolen them from the Escorial.

A Gentleman, very likely to be well informed, asserts that the Duke of Wellington's income, when all his affairs are arranged, will not exceed twenty thousand per annum."

Desirous as we have been of giving the details of the late contest at Westminster between Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Lamb, we have hitherto been obliged to postpone them to make room for what we conceived to be of superior importance, namely, the Parliamentary Proceedings, the order of which we have scrupulously followed in a regular series.

We cannot refrain, however, from giving the public expression of Mr. Hobhouse's sentiments on the great question of Parliamentary Reform, on which he was directly urged by the electors of Westminster. It is given in the Courier of Feb. 15, in the following words, and purports to be an accurate transcript of Mr. Hobhouse's confession.

"I have been questioned, or rather (to use the right word) tortured upon the great question of Parliamentary Reform. Those who have been busy to injure me and your cause, have represented, or rather misrepresented me, as having given a pledge to support Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. I gave no such pledge, I was asked for no such pledge. The gentlemen who nominated me, proposed me as a man fit to advance 'the just claims of the people to Parliaments of a short duration, and to a full, free, and equal share in the choice of representatives.' It may be necessary, however, to explain myself still further; and to be more precise, I have put my words upon paper. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage have been mixed together, for the sake of confounding the question; but they are two distinct and separate subjects, upon each of which I solicit your separate attention. Upon the latter of the two, I think it right to say, that I consider the extension of suffrage to be not only of secondary, but even of third rate importance."

portance. The first object for the people of England to obtain is equality of right of suffrage; in other words, that there be one and the same qualification, be that what it may, for every elector in the common-wealth. The second object is, that equality of numbers elect each representative. These objects attained, then, if I am asked, whether security from misgovernment by a real representation may be attained by an extension of suffrage short of universal, I answer yes—by an extension far short of universal. How far short, is a question for fair discussion and honest difference of opinion; in such a discussion, the course of my judgment would be towards the largest extension. I have not hitherto been able to feel alarm at the notion of a free people being really the choosers of their own representatives; but I should think myself unfit to claim the character of a man of sense, or your support, if I denied that with equality of right of suffrage, and equality of numbers of constituents, there might be various limits not inconsistent with our object. With regard to Annual Parliaments, I should think myself the greatest coxcomb that ever pretended to political knowledge, were I to say that twelve months is the precise golden time within which elections must periodically recur, in order to secure your liberties. Were elections to take place, every 13, 14, 20, or 24 months, the object of keeping the representatives properly identified with their constituents might perhaps be sufficiently secured. But it is my opinion, that every Parliament is too long that can be usefully made shorter. I own that I see no well-founded objection to Annual Parliaments, but I am very willing to admit, that with Parliaments of a longer duration you may be both great and free."

ASIA.

Nizam's Territories.—We gave in our Number of yesterday, the Official Letter of the Secretary to Government, prefacing the details of the capture of Nowah, and referred our readers for the details of that siege to the previous pages of the Calcutta Journal for April last.

We follow this up to day, with an abstract of the principal operations that have been carrying on in the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad, derived from the official documents themselves.

On the morning of the 11th of February, Captain Seyer's Detachment surrounded the Fort of Doorgchoochooner, occupied by Eeswunt Row Naik, and situated on the left bank of the Poorna River. The same day the remainder of the force arrived within two miles of the place, and positions were taken up to endeavour to prevent the escape of the garrison. A sharp fire was kept up by the enemy, and Captain Larkin, of the 3d Battalion Berar Regular Infantry, was unfortunately killed by a matchlock shot. The only other casualty that occurred, was one horseman wounded.

Preparations were made for constructing batteries, but an hour after sunset the garrison taking advantage of the dark and the thick jungle, and ravines, with which the place is surrounded, effected their escape. Mootahuwaur Jung has taken charge of the Fort.

On the morning of the 12th, Captain Seyer was directed to move upon Roopoor, and Captain Hollis upon Gurrudgowan and Chamnee. The Naiks deserted each of these Forts on the approach of our troops, and the thanahs of the Nizam's Officers were placed in them.

The Naik's Forts of Tundul Warrie, Toutah, Sewergaon and Huttah, were taken possession of, without opposition, by the Corps of Captains Seyer and Hollis, and delivered over to the Nizam's Officers.

The late Peishwah's Town and Fort of Omurkair, with the whole of the district of that name, have been delivered over to the charge of Nawab Mootahuwaur Jung, who is now busily employed in the settlement of it. The land is well cultivated, and the inhabitants have returned to their villages, from which

their close connection with the Naiks had induced many of them to depart on the approach of the troops.

Preparations were made to canton a Battalion of Infantry and a Risalah of Horse at Hingolee, which is about forty-five miles from Nundair on the Bassim Road, and twenty miles from the Paim Gunga River on the East, and the Poorna River on the West; consequently at an equal distance from the old haunts of the Naiks on those streams. Troops posted at Hingolee will be able to act at once wherever their presence may be necessary, and will furnish detachments for two posts to the westward in the line of Jaulna. The 3rd Battalion Berar Regular Infantry, and a wing of a Risalah were stationed there under the command of Captain Seyer.

A Risalah of the reformed horse under Capt. Hollis has been ordered to prepare to canton at Peepulkair on the right bank of the Kair river. The place is about 5 coss West of Omurkair, and troops stationed there will be ready to defend the whole of that district against any irruptions of the Naiks from the jungles. It will furnish a party of horse for Eesapoor as well as for Nowah and Omurkair, at which latter place two Companies of the 4th Bn. B. Regular Infantry were posted, till they could be relieved by a similar party from the 2nd Bn. then employed in dismantling the Fort of Nowah.

The sick and wounded of the detachment were moved to this place from Nowah, and were to remain there under the care of Mr. Asst. Surgeon Young. The wounded prisoners taken at Nowah who have survived, were also left under charge of that officer, and as they were all dreadfully mutilated, orders were given for their being liberated, whenever they desired it.

The other prisoners taken at Nowah to the number of ——— were delivered over to Nawab Mootahuwaur Jung to wait the orders of Government.

The latest information obtained of Nowsaglee and Lutchman, the two chief Naiks, represent them as having been deserted by their followers, and that neither of them have more than sixty or eighty still remaining with them. The Arabs and other foreign soldiers in their pay have no doubt deserted them entirely, but it is to be expected that they have still numerous adherents, who have dispersed in the jungles and other places of refuge, awaiting the expected removal of our troops from these districts, when they hope to be able to emerge from their hiding places and resume their wonted sway over the defenceless inhabitants.

The objects contemplated in the instructions of the Government, as far as they regard the Naiks to the Northward of the Godavery, and the occupation of the Districts of the late Peishwa, having been accomplished, Major Pitman proceeded with that part of the Detachment still disposable, in the direction of the Insurgent Districts South of that River, moving towards Nirmul with the battering guns, the two Battalions of the Russell Brigade, and a wing of a Risalah of Reformed Horse, and whenever circumstances rendered it necessary, Captain Davies with another wing of a Risalah was to join him from Omurkair.

Major Pitman's success has been as rapid and complete to the south of the Godavery as it was to the north. So powerful was the continuance of the impression produced by the Capture of Nowah, that every fort in the possession of the Insurgents, some of them of considerable strength, and all of them well garrisoned, was abandoned on his approach, and within the short space of one month he has restored the authority of the Nizam's Government, on a tract of country which against every previous effort had maintained a successful rebellion for the last twenty years. The leaders of the insurrection having been deserted by their troops, and having fled to the hills and jungles, where it would be impracticable to follow them with regular troops, and all the captured forts having been delivered to the principal Officer of His Highness's

Ordinary forces in that direction. Major Pitman has himself proceeded towards Aurungabad, and Captain Hare's Brigade, with the Artillery of the Southern Divisions, are now on their return to their Cantonment at the Capital.

The judgment, spirit, and activity of Major Pitman, and the good conduct of the officers and men of His Highness the Nizam's Regular and Reformed Troops, who were serving under his command, are highly praised.

From a sketch of the scene of Major Pitman's operations to the south of the Godavery, a part of the country of which no accurate geographical information was ever before obtained, it appears that the river which discharges itself into the Godavery at Seroucha is erroneously called the Wurda. The proper name of that River is the Pranuta, the Wurda being only a subsidiary stream, which falls into the Pranuta, and consequently loses its name just below Sirpoor, a place about 60 miles in a direct line to the north of the Godavery.

The Detachment reached Nirmul on the 1st, crossed the Godavery at Doodgaon Ghaut on the 3rd, and took up a position before Mitpilly on the 6th of March.

Mitpilly is situated about 16 coss E. by S. of Nirmul, and has been sometime in the possession of Kona Row, who left it on the 4th of March, with a garrison of between two and three hundred men.

Immediately on their arrival they took possession of the village within 100 yards of the fort, and stationed parties of the Reformed Horse at some distance from the garrison. One of these parties, on taking post, had a skirmish with some Sikhs from the fort, of whom five were killed and several wounded. The Reformed Horse had one man killed and six men and one horse wounded.

The 7th and 8th were employed in collecting materials and making fascines and gabions. A battery for two 18-pounders was constructed at the distance of 80 yards from the counter-scarp, and a sap was commenced at the same distance to enable them to pass the ditch, after a breach should have been made; but in the morning early it was found the garrison had, during the night, evacuated the place, and got clear off, with the exception of a Sikh, who was taken prisoner by one of the patrols of horse.

At the request of a Vakeel from Kona Row, Major Pitman consented to a truce for two days, to await his answer to a letter written in reply, to an offer made by Kona Row to surrender some of his forts.—As the preparations for passing the ditch (which was the greatest obstacle they had to contend with) required at least two days, the Major was induced to agree to this proposal, on condition of being permitted to go on with the works without molestation.

The Detachment marched from Mitpilly on the 11th of March, and on the 17th, took up a position before Aleepoorum, a fort of considerable strength, surrounded by a broad, deep, and wet ditch.

After reconnoitring the place and giving directions for the preparation of fascines and gabions for the construction of batteries, a Hurkarrah was sent to desire the Killedar to surrender. He returned with a matchlockman bearing a message from the Killedar, stating that he was a servant of Kona Row, and without his orders he could not give up the place, but that he would write to his master and give an answer in eight days. It was replied that unless he surrendered during the day, no terms would afterwards be granted to the garrison, who would be treated as Rebels to the Government and punished accordingly. He returned a written answer to the same purport as his first message.

A little before sun set several parties of horse and foot were placed at short distances from the fort, to endeavour to prevent the escape of the Garrison, and about 9 P. M. the Arab Jemadar commanding, sent a request to be permitted to evacuate the place on the terms offered in the morning, which

being agreed to, the Garrison marched out, and were conducted to a short distance on their road to rejoin Kona Row, by a few of the Reformed Horse.

The fort was then taken possession of, and from the examination since made of it, the commander thought himself fortunate in having obtained it on such easy terms. Had the garrison, which consisted of three hundred men, held out in proportion to the means at their disposal, their troops might have been detained before the place for several days, and have lost a number of lives in the assault of it. As it happened not a shot was fired by either party, and from the conduct of the Garrisons of Mitpilly and Aleepoorum, it would appear that Kona Row did not intend to exasperate the Government by a resistance, which in the end must prove unavailing.

The Detachment reached Durneapore on the right Bank of the Godavery on the 15th of March, from whence parties were sent to take possession of Coloway, and Darunka, two small Forts, which were evacuated by the Rebels on their approach.

On the 16th the Detachment crossed the River and moved in the direction of Kowal, in consequence of information received that some of the families of the refractory Zemindars had taken refuge in that Fort. In order if possible to prevent their escape, 300 of the Reformed Horse were detached to surround the place, but on its arrival, early on the 17th, the Rebels had deserted the Fort and fled into the jungle, with which it is surrounded.

Small parties were placed in Coloway, Darunka, and Kowal, until Troops could be obtained to occupy them from Rai Seetul Doss; a party of Horse were also detached to take possession of the Fort of Yenkutewpet, which was evacuated by the Enemy on the 16th of March, on hearing that the Detachment had crossed the River.

The Detachment reached Chinoor on the 23rd of March, and encamped, on the right bank of the Wurdah (or as it is there called the Pranurah) river, near its junction with the Godavery, and within sight of the fort of Serouche, which is situated on the opposite bank of the river at the distance of about 3 miles.

Preparations were made to cross at a ford which had only become practicable within a few days, but about 2 P. M. it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the fort, soon after the troops' arrival. It was in consequence occupied by the troops, and delivered over to Juggernaut Row on account of the Nizam's Government in the course of the same day. Ten armed peons in the service of Lutchmun Row, who were seized in the jungle near the fort, were also at the same time delivered over to Juggernaut Row.

All the forts in the Ramghur and Elgundel Districts, lately in possession of the insurgent Jemedars, having been occupied by our troops, and the rebels themselves having fled into the hills and jungles beyond the Nizam's frontier.

Captain Hare, with the Russell Brigade and Artillery of Hyderabad division, was directed to proceed by Muntini and Elgundel towards Hyderabad.

The following is a copy of the Orders issued by Major Pitman, on the separation of the Detachment:—

Extract of Detachment Orders by Major Pitman, dated Camp at Chinoor, March 27, 1818.

On the occasion of the return of the Russel Brigade towards Hyderabad, Major Pitman has great pleasure in expressing to Captain Hare, the officers and men, the high sense he entertains of their conduct, during the period they have served under his command.

The strict and zealous attention of the officers to every part of their duty has been most exemplary, and the orderly conduct of the men, with the few complaints that have reached him, from inhabitants of the country through which the detachment has passed, are circumstances extremely creditable to

every individual of this valuable corps, and particularly so to its immediate commandant.

The conduct of the Artillery of the Hyderabad division has been equally meritorious; and the constant fatigue and labour, which have been unavoidably borne by Captain Sotheby, and the small party of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, acting as Artillerymen, whilst they have contributed essentially to the success of the operations of the detachment, have been duly appreciated by the commanding officer.

The humane and attentive performance of the professional duties by Messrs. Mickle and MacCosh, to the wounded of the enemy, as well as to those of the detachment, was observed with the greatest satisfaction by Major Pitman, and could not fail to have been of the utmost importance to the patients under their charge.

To Captain Kitchen, Major Pitman feels particularly obliged for the assiduity and attention, with which he has discharged the duties of Major of Brigade to the detachment in addition to those of his own Brigade.

It will be an agreeable part of Major Pitman's duty, to bring to the favorable notice of the resident at Hyderabad, the general good conduct of the detachment; and in taking leave of it, Major Pitman requests every officer and men of which it has been composed, to accept his most cordial thanks, for the benefit which the public service has derived from their laudable exertions.

J. KITCHEN, Act. M. B. Major Pitman's Detach.

Bursauttee and Kumree.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having seen in your Journal of the 20th of June, some new methods of cure recommended in Bursauttee and Kumree, which are similar to a practice I have long followed with great success in those days, I am induced strongly to recommend them to further notice. I pointed out the reasons I had for believing Kumree to be more nearly allied to Chorea than to Palsy in 1814 to the Officers of the Government Stud, and was led to try the practice laid down in Hamilton, in consequence of a conversation with the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud, who had not then any settled opinions which he could venture to offer respecting Kumree. I can state that I have often succeeded in curing this disease in young cattle, and even (in recent affections) when the horse was of mature age. In some instances I have failed; but I never knew a case where regular purgation was kept up that the animal did not receive some benefit.

I am not certain that Kumree can be said positively to be the same disease in the horse that the Chorea is in the human subject; but I can decidedly aver that a similar treatment with that recommended by Hamilton in Chorea will not fail of general success.

In Bursauttee I have found the method of dissecting out the sores, to be effectual in all cases, where it could be done completely. But there are circumstances which will sometimes oppose obstacles to this practice, and render other means necessary. In these cases, I have tried the most powerful escharotics, but the growth of diseased organization was always more rapid than any corrosive I could apply; I do not here except even the actual cautery, which if often repeated produced an inflammation that seemed to increase the powers of reproduction as soon it was discontinued.

From repeated failures, I tried the use of arsenic, which had been so successful in producing separation in carcinomatous glands. Its use in human medicine was discontinued from

its poisonous effects on the system by absorption, but as this mineral may be given to the horse in large doses, not only without danger, but even with advantage to his condition, the same objections did not obtain. This reflection therefore induced me to try it on the horse, and as there was no necessity for the ranunculus acris, used in Miss Plunkenet's receipt, I applied the powdered white arsenic on the edges of the sore, and a poultice of bruised neem leaves over it. The effect of the medicine was in a few days evident, separating the diseased mass from the sound; but in large sores I have sometimes observed it first partially to detach one, and afterwards a second in an extended circumference, shewing that the received opinion is erroneous, and that the ranunculus is not necessary for the purpose for which it was originally applied.

I have at this moment two cases of Bursauttee sores, situated in the heels, where it is difficult if not impracticable to extirpate the diseased masses. The horse takes twenty grains of white arsenic daily, and is in the highest condition.

As I have not leisure at present to enter fully upon the subject discussed of late in your Journal, I will not partially do so, though I cannot but observe that the theory of W. M. is in my opinion defective, as it considers the immediate cause of Kumree to be inflammatory action of vessels or deposition of pure blood, and of course his means of cure are directed to the removal of the one or the other. If the disease be inflammatory, he has not clearly described its symptoms in his Letter, if paralytic, his description is also defective. It may not be Chorea, and I think EMBRYULCUS has shewn that it is not Palsy. It may be allied to both; but this is of no consequence, as we cannot cure Palsy. If a fair trial be given to both practices, it will be of advantage to the Government and the Community to know the result, that they may be enabled to judge which is the best.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Patna, June 27, 1819.

W. P. M.

Note.—The writer of the Letters alluded to, under the signature of W. M., has left the Presidency for the interior, so that these observations may not probably reach him so soon as might be expected.—Ed.

Ship-Building.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In reading your Literary Number of Sunday, I find you have given Mr. Seppings's Paper on the trussing of the Danish 74 gun-ship Justitia.

I cannot help bestowing my humble praise on the very neat execution of the Engraving, which accompanied the above Paper; but I must beg to make one remark on the additional reading which is placed at the bottom of the Engraving, in which it is said: "As applied to the Hastings, 74 gun ship, built at Calcutta." This is incorrect; because the manner of trussing, which the Sketch describes, is only a *partial* application of Mr. Seppings's trussing principle, whereas the Hastings was built and finished regularly on the new principle; which is fully described by Mr. Seppings in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1814, and in the Repository of Arts, Vol. 27, second series. See also the Quarterly Review, No. 24, for Jan. 1815.

The following Erratum in printing may also be noted: For M. R. T. read M. R. L.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Calcutta, July 6, 1819.

NAVIS.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 9, 1819.

THE PLAGUE.

Sir John Jackson rose, pursuant to notice, to move—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the validity of the doctrine, that the plague is a contagious disorder." As he did not anticipate any objection to his motion, he should not offer any observations to the House.

Mr. W. Wynn thought that a committee of the House of Commons could scarcely be called to report on a mere medical point. It would be proper to call on the college of physicians for their opinions—but, unless some very strong reason were given for it, he did not think such a committee should be appointed.

Mr. Robinson said, there were very sufficient Parliamentary grounds for instituting this inquiry. The quarantine laws of this country were very rigid, and caused considerable inconvenience. They were established in consequence of an opinion, which had been entertained for centuries, that the plague was contagious in its nature. Discoveries had recently been made, and discussions had taken place, which threw considerable doubt on the validity of that doctrine; and therefore it would be extremely desirable that the best means should be taken, to inquire, as far as possible, into the truth or fallacy of this opinion. The subject had come under the consideration of that branch of the Government with which he was connected—and he was much struck with the reasoning adduced to prove that the doctrine was founded in error. The subject was referred to the College of Physicians for their opinion. (*Hear, hear, from Mr. Wynn.*)—That body originally advised the enactment of the quarantine laws—and they stated, that the doctrine which gave rise to those laws remained perfectly sound and untouched. At the same time, the subject was of so much importance, that he conceived every degree of light ought to be thrown on it, that could be elicited by acute and zealous investigation. It appeared, that part of the evidence given before a committee of that House, appointed last year to inquire into the nature of the epidemic disease then prevailing in London, tended to throw additional doubts on the doctrine of contagion, which rendered inquiry more necessary. Considering the effects of the quarantine laws, and as it would, in other points of view, be of infinite importance to have the question settled, he trusted the House would not refuse the committee.

The motion was then agreed to, and the committee appointed.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Sturges Bourne, pursuant to his notice, rose to call the attention of the House to the present state of the Poor Laws, with a view of submitting to it the propriety of re-appointing a committee for the investigation of this important subject. Before moving, however, a resolution to that effect, it appeared to him to be right to offer a few general observations. An inquiry had been commenced in the last session of the late Parliament, and a committee had been appointed, whose labours were necessarily interrupted by its dissolution. This event took place before sufficient time had intervened to enable the committee to extend their inquiries beyond a certain point. It took place too at a time unfavourable in some degree to the success of their inquiries, inasmuch as the prospects of the country were then clouded, and it was not easy to distinguish temporary from permanent distress. The introduction of any legislative enactment founded upon the reports of the committee had been thus impeded by various circumstances, and the measures which were actually proposed were confined to the remedy of the more obvious and subordinate evils of the system. Those questions which involved the greatest difficulty had been left untouched. It had been thought right, however, to employ the interval in circulating the reports as widely as possible, in order to procure information; and the result was, that plans of improvement had been forwarded from a great number of parishes, generally in favour of some particular change, adapted to their own respective circumstances. This might satisfactorily account for the delay which had taken place in the deliberations of the committee, and for the small progress they had made in providing or discovering any general remedy. One measure which was introduced, and received the sanction of that House, was not deemed so unexceptionable in the other; two or three clauses were expurged, and it was then found not to be consistent with their own privileges to pass it with these alterations. Two others, one relative to the establishment of parochial benefit societies, and the second to the subject of

settlements, met with an equal failure, from the want of time to give them full consideration. What he now proposed therefore was, to re-appoint the committee for the purpose of re-considering these measures. At the same time it ought to be understood, that much more remained to be done. The committee would have, if the object were practicable, to devise some means by which the growing evil of the poor-rates—an evil which was proceeding to take the whole produce of the land from the owner without benefiting the poor, but on the contrary, was impairing their morals, independence, and happiness—might be diminished. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)—Not, indeed, that he was one whose hopes were very sanguine of their success. He looked forward, however, to the cause receiving considerable advantage from the labours and co-operation of an Honourable and Learned Gentleman, the member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham). That Honourable member had given notice of his intention to bring forward some propositions directed to this radical mischief, and embracing at the same time an equalization of the burden. He could assure him that the committee would call his assistance, for he believed no man was more imminently qualified for the performance of so arduous and important a task as that which had devolved upon them. It had not been consistent with the honourable and learned gentleman's engagements to become a member of the committee in the last Parliament. He should feel great satisfaction in the attendance of the honourable gentleman, now, and in the communication of those plans which his judgement had probably since matured. If after all their exertions and inquiries they should not attain the great object which they had in view, the public, he trusted, would not attribute their failure to negligence or inactivity. For the purpose, therefore, of adopting, if possible, some measure for the termination of this alarming evil, he should move "That a committee be appointed to consider the state of the poor laws, and to report their opinions thereon from time to time." (*Hear!*)

The question that the committee be appointed, was then put and unanimously agreed to.

After a few observations from Mr. S. Bourne, on the necessity of altering some of the names in the former committee, the Speaker read over the names, and the committee was appointed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

CONGRESS AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table copies of the Protocol issued by the Allied Powers, in the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lord Holland inquired whether it was the intention of the Noble Earl to lay before the House any papers relating to the Slave Trade? He was also desirous of knowing whether a copy of the Holy Alliance would be laid upon the table? He asked this question, because, in looking over one of the Treaties concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, he found a declaration that these Powers would adhere, in their individual and general relations, to those "bonds of Christian fraternity" which had been already recognized. Now among the various papers laid on the table, he could find none that explained the nature of these bonds of Christian fraternity, and he therefore supposed the words must refer to the Holy Alliance.

The Earl of Liverpool said he had no hesitation to reply distinctly to each of the Noble Lord's questions. With respect to the Slave Trade he had to state, that it was not in his power at present to offer any papers to the House, but he hoped that in a short time he should gratify the Noble Lord in that particular. As to the Holy Alliance, he did not believe that he could with propriety lay their Treaty before their Lordships, as Great Britain was not a party to it. The Treaty was concluded in Paris in 1815, and signed as an autographical act by the Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. When a communication of the fact was made to the British Government, it was perceived that, consistently with our Constitution, the Prince Regent acting in the name of the Sovereign, could not become a party to the Treaty, as it had not been concluded by means of a responsible Minister. He could not, however, hesitate to state, that the principles of the Treaty had met with the full concurrence of the Prince Regent.

Lord Holland thought, that as the Treaty was referred to in another instrument, to which this Government was a direct party, the Treaty ought to be laid before Parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool repeated his former observations, and declined laying the Treaty before the House.

Lord Holland—"All I want is to know what the 'bonds of Christian fraternity' are?"

Army Promotions.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 1, 1819.

1st Regt. Drag. Cornet E. Clive to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ommaney, promoted to the 24th Light Dragoons—C. N. Knatchbull, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Clive.
 11th Regt. of Light Drag. Paymaster H. Nolan, from the half pay of the 103d Foot, to be Paymaster, v. D. Lutyens, who retires upon the half-pay of the 103d Foot.
 21st Do. Troop Quarter-Master M. Blair, to be Regimental Quarter-Master, v. Fortesquien, deceased.
 24th Do. Lieut. C. Ommaney, from the 1st Drag. to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, v. Triton, who retires.
 19th Regt. of Foot, Lieut. P. C. Lamphier to be Capt. of a Company, without purchase, v. Jones, deceased—To be Lieutenants, without purchase:—Ensign F. Robinson, v. Beaver, deceased; Ens. T. H. Davies, v. Raper; promoted; Ens. H. W. Rideout, v. Camphier—To be Ensigns, without purchase:—Second Lieut. J. Barnes, from the half pay of the late 3d Ceylon Regt. v. Davies; T. Bayly, Gent. v. Rideout.
 27th Do. Lieut. B. Beaufoy, from the half-pay of the Regt. to be Lieut. v. J. Harnett, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 39th Do. Ensign W. Balfour, from the half pay of the 62d Foot, to be Ensign, v. T. Hunter, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. P. Logan, from the half-pay of the Regt. v. A. Murray, who exchanges; receiving the difference.
 62d Do. Ensign Lord F. Lennox, from the 91st Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Russell, promoted.
 83d Do. Ensign, W. O'Neill to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Cruttwell, deceased; J. Burleigh, Gent. to be Ens. v. O'Neill.
 91st Do. Capt. F. Gibbons, from the half pay of the 56th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, v. J. C. Murdoch, who exchanges; J. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase; v. Lord F. Lennox, appointed to the 62d Foot.
 2d West India Regt. Quarter Master, W. Fair, from the 4th West India Regt. to be Quarter Master, v. J. Mackenzie, who retires upon the half pay of the 4th West India Regt.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 12.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Paymaster R. Bloomfield, from the 20th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Goodwin, deceased.
 7th Ditto, Ensign J. J. Brett, from the 51st Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase.
 7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain T. W. Robbins to be Major, by purchase, vice Verner, promoted; Lieut. W. Grenfell to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Robbins; Cornet J. W. Williams to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grenfell.
 11th Ditto, Captain J. Duberly, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Captain of a Troop, vice T. Crawford, who exchanges.
 18th Ditto, Cornet O. Ives, from the half-pay of the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice G. Hamilton, Earl of Belfast, who exchanges.
 19th Ditto, Sergeant-Major J. MacLennan to be Regimental Quarter-master, vice Gloag, deceased.
 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign J. D. Bourke, from the 9th Foot, vice Law, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons; and R. C. Rowley, Gent. vice Arbuthnot, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Ensigns and Lieutenants, by purchase.
 5th Regiment of Foot, J. G. Hatten, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King, promoted in the 60th Foot.
 15th Ditto, Lieut. T. A. Drought, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieut. vice R. Lewis, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 19th Ditto, Lieut. R. McDonald to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Langton, deceased.
 30th Ditto, Lieut. A. Tovey, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Bloomfield, appointed to the 4th Dragoons Guards.
 21st Ditto, Lieut. R. E. Rowlands, from the half pay of the 22d Foot, vice R. Mackay, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. A. Mackenzie, from the half pay of the 6th Foot, vice A. Mackay, who exchanges, receiving the difference to be First Lieutenants.
 29th Ditto, Capt. T. B. Hickin, from the half-pay of the 66th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Brooks, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 33d Ditto, Ensign D. Robertson, from the half-pay of the 98th Foot, to be Ensign, vice A. Gordon, who exchanges.
 35th Ditto, Lieut. E. Windus, from the half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Lieut. vice E. Davies, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 48th Ditto, Ensign T. Hayes, from the 80th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M' Mahon, who exchanges.
 51st Ditto, Gentleman Cadet W. M'Kay, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brett, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.
 52d Ditto, Gentleman Cadet W. H. E. M'Dermott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stapleton, who resigns.

53d Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon C. Maclema, from the half-pay of the Regt. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. Pollock, who exchanges.
 54th Ditto, Capt. T. G. Coote, from the half-pay of the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice T. Chartres, who exchanges.
 55th Ditto, Lieutenant J. Blackhall, from the half-pay of the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. Hasker, who exchanges. Ensign J. Ralston, from the half-pay of the 57th Foot, to be Ensign, vice E. King, who exchanges.
 60th Ditto, Ensign Hon. R. King, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Van Batenburgh, promoted.
 77th Ditto, Ensign A. Champain, from the half-pay of the 104th Foot, to be Ensign, vice J. Crossgrove, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 78th Ditto, Ensign V. H. Mairis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cameron, promoted.
 80th Ditto, Ensign R. A. M'Mahon, from the 48th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hayes, who exchanges.
 82d Ditto, Lieutenant E. F. French to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Montague, promoted. Ensign J. J. Slater to be Lieut. by purchase, vice French. Gentleman Cadet R. P. Charleston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Slater.
 1st West India Regiment, Ensign J. Peters, vice Pilkington, deceased; Ensign T. V. Durell, vice Brown, deceased; and Ensign J. K. Young, from the 2d West India Regiment, vice Morgan, deceased, to be Lieutenants, without purchase. G. Johnston, Gent. vice Jenks, deceased. Gentleman Cadet J. Magee, from the Royal Military College, vice Peters, promoted; and A. M. Gray, Gent. vice Durell, promoted, to be Ensigns, without purchase.
 3d West India Regiment, Corporal T. Brunt, from the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to be Ensign, vice Young, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment.
 Royal West India Rangers, Ensign J. Kent to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Study, deceased.
 2d Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant J. W. Summerfield, from the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase.
 Brevet.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards, to be Colonel in the Army. Captain W. G. Cameron, of the 1st Foot Guards; and Captain J. Browne, of the 92d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.
 Memoranda.—The appointment of Lieutenant Nunn, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant in the 50th Foot, vice Heatley, who retires upon half-pay of the 53th Foot, receiving the difference, has not taken place.
 The appointment of Assistant Surgeon Monat, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Assistant surgeon in the 53d Foot, has not taken place.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 20.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—To be Captains of Troops, Lieutenant F. Evelyn, by purchase, vice Vyse, promoted in the 1st West India Regt.; and Captain C. G. Ridout from the 11th Light Drag. vice Elliott, who exchanges.—To be Lieutenant, Cornet and Sub. Lieut. G. Greenwood, by purchase, vice Evelyn. To be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, R. Hort, Gent. by purchase, vice Greenwood.
 11th Regt. of Light Drag. Capt. W. Elliott, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Capt. of a Troop, vice Ridout, who exchanges.
 18th Ditto Lieut. D. M'Duffie, from the half-pay of the Regt. to be Lieut. vice James M'Bean, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 9th Regt. of Foot, H. Lowth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Bourke, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards.
 18th Do. Ens. J. W. Birch, from the 45th Foot, to be Ens. v. W. Barnett, who retires upon the half-pay of the 37th Foot.
 25th Do. Lieut. J. Dittmas, from the half-pay of the 31st Foot, to be Lieut. v. W. Anderson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
 31st Do. Ens. H. Astier to be Quarter master, v. Spence, deceased.—P. J. Leith, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, v. Astier, appointed Quarter Master.
 45th Do. Ens. J. Harrison, from the half-pay of the 37th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Birch, appointed to the 18th Foot.
 78th Do. W. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Mairis, promoted.
 80th Do. Lieut. S. S. Burns to be Capt. of a Comp. by purchase, v. Dashwood, who retires.—Ens. J. M'Queen to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Burns.—R. Macdonald, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, v. M'Queen.—Lieut. W. Penny to be Adj. v. Burns, promoted.
 Rifle Brigade, Assist. Surg. J. Morrison, M. D. from half-pay of the 1st Drag. to be Assist. Surg. v. J. Robson, who exchanges.
 2d West India Regt. Ensign E. Wells, from the half-pay of the 89th Foot, to be Ensign, v. J. Macbeath, who exchanges.
 Hospital Staff.—Apothecary P. J. Macdonald, from half pay, to be Apothecary to the Forces, v. W. T. Gylby, who retires upon half-pay.
 To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.—Hosp-Assist. W. Knott, from half-pay.—Hospital-Assistant G. Home, from half-pay, v. Pickels, deceased.
 Memoranda.—The exchange between Capt. Herbert, from half pay 25th Foot, and Capt. Morris, of the 55th Foot, has not taken place.—The christian name of Mr. Warren, appointed Ensign 41st Foot, 26th Nov. 1818, is William and not Edward.

Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 2, 1819.

Captain Conroy, of the 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Ensigns directed to join and do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, those Officers will accordingly place themselves under the orders of Captain Conroy, who will proceed with them by water to Dinapore with all convenient expedition, and thence continue his voyage to join his Battalion at Pertabghur.

Ensigns Farrington and Armstrong, having reported themselves ready to leave the Presidency immediately, will join and proceed with Major Brooke's Detachment.

Ensign J. Fisher is directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry in place of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, as announced in General Orders of December last.

No Stoppages for Half Mounting are to be made from the 2d and 3d Ceylon Volunteer Battalions for the present year.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Kullian Sing to be Jemadar from the 23d of June 1819, vice Roshun Khan deceased.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ghassee Khan to be Subadar from the 22d of March 1819, vice Bheechook Tewarry killed in action.

Havildar Futeh Khan to be Jemadar from the same date, vice Ghassee Khan promoted.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shekh Rahoolah to be Subadar from the 19th of June 1819, vice Subadar Shekh Munnoo deceased.

Havildar Madar Bux to be Jemadar from the same date, vice Shekh Rahoolah promoted.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Major General Garstin, Engineers, has leave of absence to proceed on the river, on Medical Certificate, from the 10th of July to the 31st of October.

Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, Irregular Cavalry, has leave of absence on his private affairs, to visit Cawnpore, from the 25th of August to the 18th of November.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Hussingabad, Gomaun Sing was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

"For having deserted from the 1st Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, on or about the 2d of April 1818, and not returning till recognized and apprehended in Camp at Doobree on or about the 20th of March 1819."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having attentively considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the crime of which he is charged, viz. 'for having deserted from the 1st Grenadier Company 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, on or about the 2d of April 1818, and not returning till recognized and apprehended in Camp at Doobree on or about the 20th of March 1819,' and do therefore adjudge him Gomaun Sing to receive nine hundred (900) Lashes on his bare back, with a Cat-of-nine-tails, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Not confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief does not confirm the above Sentence for the following reasons.

The prisoner pleaded in his defence the fact of his having made several applications to his Commanding Officers for a short leave of absence, and of his having on the strength of encouraging answers fixed a day for his marriage at his village.

Supposing this to have been truly asserted, the point of honor among Hindoos, which would have made his non-appearance at the time settled for the wedding, an indelible disgrace to Gomaun Sing and his family, ought to have been taken into consideration as greatly extenuating the prisoner's offence.

If the Court disbelieved the statement, the reasons for such disbelief should have been specified; because, otherwise the Commander in Chief is left bound to admit weight to a defence not only consistent and probable, but uncontradicted, when the Court could readily have brought it to the test of evidence.

The Court had it immediately in its power to establish or falsify a point in that defence material as exhibiting the impression under which the prisoner acted; namely, the circumstance of his having packed up his baggage on a horse in sight of the Company, and having openly quitted the Corps at noon day. This might not appear to the prisoner of consequence sufficient to require confirmation by witness, though it is contemplated by the Commander in Chief, as having an essential character to the transaction: but the Court should have perceived how much the fact, were it true, indicated the sense of the prisoner, (howsoever erroneous) as to what he was doing, and the construction put upon his behaviour by his comrades; and the Non-Commissioned Officers of his Company should therefore have been summoned to disprove the fact if false.

Under all the particulars of the case, the Commander in Chief is pleased to dissolve the Court Martial; and to direct that Gomaun Sing be re-enrolled in his Company with his original date, though not to receive arrears for the time during which he was absent without leave.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 3, 1819.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to carry into execution the original intention, which circumstances rendered it expedient to suspend of attaching two light 6-pounders to the Local Corps mentioned below,* on the same system as is in force with the Ramgurh Battalion, and with details and establishments authorized for the Chumparun Light Infantry and Rungpore Local Battalions, in Government General Orders dated the 18th of October 1813, viz.

1 Artillery Serjeant, 1 Artillery Corporal, 2 Tindals, 24 Gun Lascars, 1 Fireman, 1 Fileman, 1 Hammerman, 1 Mate Carpenter, 1 Workman, 3 Bildars, 1 Sweeper, 1 Bullock Bhistee.

The Field Pieces are to be manned and worked by Sepahees to be trained for the purpose, assisted by the Non-Commissioned Officers of Artillery and the Gun Lascars.

The Tindals and twelve Lascars for each Corps are to be furnished by Volunteers from the Artillery Regiment, but the services of none but active men of good character are to be accepted on the occasion.

The remaining twelve Lascars are to be entertained by the Officers Commanding the Corps in question.

Colonel Hardwicke, Commandant of Artillery, will send in to the Adjutant General of the Army, the names of six men, to be appointed to the situations of Serjeant and Corporal.

The Military Board will be requested to issue the requisite instructions for having the three Corps supplied with two light 6-pounders, complete with tumbrils and all requisite appurtenances, and with the regulated proportion of Service Ammunition, and the Commissariat Department will take steps for furnishing the proper complement of bullocks and drivers for the same.

The details and establishments attached to the guns are to receive the same allowances as are authorized on account of corresponding ranks in the Ramgurh Battalion, and Commanding Officers of the Local Corps, included in the present order, will draw the established allowance of 30 Sonaut Rupees per mensem for tar, grease, &c.

As soon as the arrangements now authorized shall be completed, the 6-pounder field pieces and details of Artillery at present with the Chumparun and Goruckpore Light Infantry and Rungpore Local Battalions are to be withdrawn, and will rejoin the Brigades from which they are detachments, under the rule laid down in General Orders of the 1st of January 1819.

Under instructions from Government, a special Committee composed of the undermentioned Officers is to assemble at such time as the President may appoint, to deliberate and report on a subject which will be submitted for their consideration through the Adjutant General of the Army.

President—Major General Wood, Commanding at the Presidency.

Members. { Lieut. Colonel Paton, Qr. Mr. Gen. of the Army.
Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, Artillery.
J. Galtman, Esq. 2d Member, Medical Board.
J. Meik, Esq. 3d ditto ditto ditto
J. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

* Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion. Rungpore Local Battalion. Goruckpore Light Infantry Battalion.

Rebus.

The Solution offered for the Rebus inserted yesterday, being satisfactory, is given a Corner in the same place; though this is a species of contribution that we do not solicit, nor are disposed to encourage.

The numbers 5 and 5, and 55, make 65. Sixty-five pence is 5s. 5d. to which, adding the first letter of the alphabet, the whole will be A CROWN, as 5s. 5d. is in Ireland, where the Rebus is said first to have appeared. Giving this word the double sense of a Royal Crown, and a Crown-piece of money, it may well enough bear the application of the lines,

It is a thing to please a King,
And make a Young Man mad.

which, says the writer of the Solution, is the proper reading, instead of that originally given.

The Rebus is said to be an old one, and to admit of other interpretations; but as this is a department of Literature in which we are not at all versed, we do not deem it worth an enquiry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Allegory on 'Knowledge,' the 'product' of a young Genius," has been received; the style and orthography of its title, which is given literally, well-sufficiently explain our reasons for not printing it.

The communication of a Sportsman has also been received, containing a description of a jackall chase by the Calcutta-hounds, which we do not think of sufficient interest to publish.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

June 10. At Cuddalore, Mr. John Hendrick, to Miss T. D'Monte.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Tannah, the Lady of Andrew Jukes, Esq. of a Daughter.

13. At Madras, Mrs. Aviet Smith, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

May 27. At Hyderabad, Major Charles Hay Elliott, in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

31. At Kaira, Sarah, the Lady of Cornet Nicholson, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons.

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Bombay on the *Stakesby*.

Lieutenant Robinson, European Regiment; Mrs. Robinson; Mr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. D. L. Victor, Cadet.

At Madras on the *Sappho*.

Mr. N. A. Wood, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant T. Welland, 12th Native Infantry; Messrs. James Miller, F. W. Hands, and M. J. Hart, Cadets.

On the *Richmond* from Madras to England.

Mrs. Farren and Child; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Kane and Child; Doctor Lloyd; Captain Stace; Captain Read; Captain Holme; Captain Cowell; Lieutenant O'Neil; Lieutenant French; Lieutenant Lawlor; Lieutenant McGregor; Reverend Mr. Knell; Reverend Mr. Griffiths; Mr. Mayer; Mr. Ipinny; Master Richie.

There are no Calcutta Arrivals or Departures to report.

Nautical Notices.

A communication is about to be established from Bristol (through the port of Plymouth) to the English Channel, and thus avoid the loss of time and risk in the transit of goods, in going round the Land's End by the Scilly Rocks, the Rundleston, and all other dangers of that part of the coast of Cornwall.

Mutiny on board the ship Admiral Drury, of Calcutta.

The ship Admiral Drury sailed from Madras on the 26th of May last, with Naval Stores, and about ninety bakers and other native passengers, bound to Trincomalie. On the 29th of the same month she experienced a heavy gale of wind from the S. W. and W. S. W. quarters, which continued for some days. On the 6th of June, at 9 o'clock of the night, in lat. 8° 50' N. at which time it was expected the ship would reach her destined port in two or three days, the native passengers, assisted by the sookannies, and the native Christian seamen on board, came aft, armed with what they could pick up, surrounded the two mates then on the quarter deck, and the commander also, who was in his cabin; and taking forcible possession of the ship, John Fernando, a sookanny belonging to the ship, at the head of these desperadoes, caused the main-yard to be squared, and stood away to the N. W. and subsequently N. N. W.; but finding, after a lapse of six days, that they could make no land whatever, having several times threatened to throw the commander overboard during that period, (whom they held in confinement) they, at length, agreed to restore to him the possession of the ship, on condition that he would put them on shore at the nearest place on the coast. Captain Johnson, availing himself of this, though then to the northward of Masulipatam, ran the ship into that port, on the 15th of June, where the ringleaders have been secured, and the ship, it was expected, would proceed without further detention to her destination—Trincomalie.

The ship had been exposed to a heavy gale of wind, for eight or nine days prior to the mutineers rising on the commander and mates; but no accident appears to have occurred, and no just cause seems to have existed for alarm of any kind. This act of mutiny, as most others, admits not of the slightest grounds of extenuation, from any circumstances that are known; and, it is fortunate, that the total ignorance of the ringleaders, as to the situation of the ship, and in regard to the management of her, completely foiled their plans, and was the means of the ascendancy they had thus surreptitiously obtained, being of no avail to them; to this, most probably, is to be attributed the preservation of the lives of the commander and officers on board.

The crew were shipped at Calcutta, in the usual way, according to the now existing system. Though the Portuguese part of the crew had been foremost in the forcible seizure of the ship, it is creditable to the lascars, that they refused to afford them any aid in doing so; but, how far their efforts were exerted, as an act of prevention against such a breach of faith and duty, we have yet to learn.

Commercial Reports.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman of great accuracy and impartiality of observation, who is engaged on an extensive commercial tour through Yorkshire and some other northern counties:—

"The complaints on the state of trade do not appear to me to have any just foundation. I find the manufacturers every where at work. I do not hear of many goods on hand. The prices of wool advance, and this raw article is in great demand, which could not well be the case if there were no market for it when wrought into cloth. The truth seems to be that our dealers have for many years been accustomed to a trade so highly prosperous, and to so rapid a demand for their goods, that they cannot easily reconcile themselves to any thing like moderate business. A friend, on whom I called a few days ago, in the iron trade, told me that he had lately received orders for the machinery of 12 new mills. This does not look like a falling off in trade, and yet complaints are occasionally to be heard; though, as I before observed, without any very obvious reason."

[London Paper]

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	{	JULY 1819.	{	SELL
50 Ru. 10 As.	{	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	{	50 Ru. 14 As.

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